

## PEACE OR WAR UP TO KAISER

NO DECLARATION, BUT WILSON  
WILL PROTECT AMERI-  
CAN RIGHTS.

### PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

No New Developments Indicated in  
Dispatches—Cumulative Reports  
Being Gathered by State  
Department.

Washington.—The course to be taken by the United States if Germany compels the use of force to safeguard American lives and rights has been determined. It was learned authoritatively after a cabinet meeting that in the event President Wilson goes before congress again, it will not be to ask for a declaration of war, but to follow literally the words of the address in which he announced the break of diplomatic relations, and request authority to use means deemed necessary to protect American seamen and people.

The president, it was stated, is anxious as ever to avoid war with Germany, but also is as determined as ever that American citizens and ships shall be free to travel the high seas unmolested. His next step, if taken, will be to enforce that right, and even that the issue of war or peace will be with Germany. Any hostile action will have to come in the form of an interference with an American right.

Details of the government's plans are not disclosed. It is known, however, that conveying and arming of merchant ships are being considered.

No new development came to indicate that the overt act by Germany regarded as inevitable was nearer at hand. Fewer reports of ships sunk came in and none told officially of the loss of an American life. Further information received about George Washington, the negro steamer, lost on the Pacific, indicated that he probably was a British vessel.

The cabinet held a long session with all members present except Secretary McAdoo.

Practically every member took to the meeting information about the activities of his department in connection with the general preparations being taken. Questions discussed included proposed emergency legislation, steps for protecting property, and problems precipitated by the failure of ships to sail from American ports for Europe, economic issues and the army and navy preparations.

After the meeting, it was stated authoritatively that nothing had yet happened to change the course pursued by the government since the break in relations with Germany. The cumulative effect of reports of vessels sunk by German submarines collected by the state department, however, has been to make officials certain that Germany is indeed proceeding with her proclaimed policy of ruthlessness.

### BERNSTORFF AS PEACEMAKER

Knows American Views and Could Be  
of Much Assistance at Home  
in Berlin.

Washington, D. C.—Count von Bernstorff, released from ambassador to private citizen when President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany, is looked upon by many officials as the factor most likely to prevent war between the two countries—if this be possible before an "overt act" is committed.

According to American diplomats who have returned from Germany, the imperial government does not understand the American point of view. Von Bernstorff, who has been in America for many years, does.

With his knowledge of American life, gained through long, close, personal touch and his understanding of American ideals, he is expected to be of tremendous service to his government and to the United States—in straightening out the existing serious difficulties, officials believe.

### POPE AGAIN WARNS TEUTONS

Told Reprisals by Allies and Disinte-  
gration After War Would  
Be Justified.

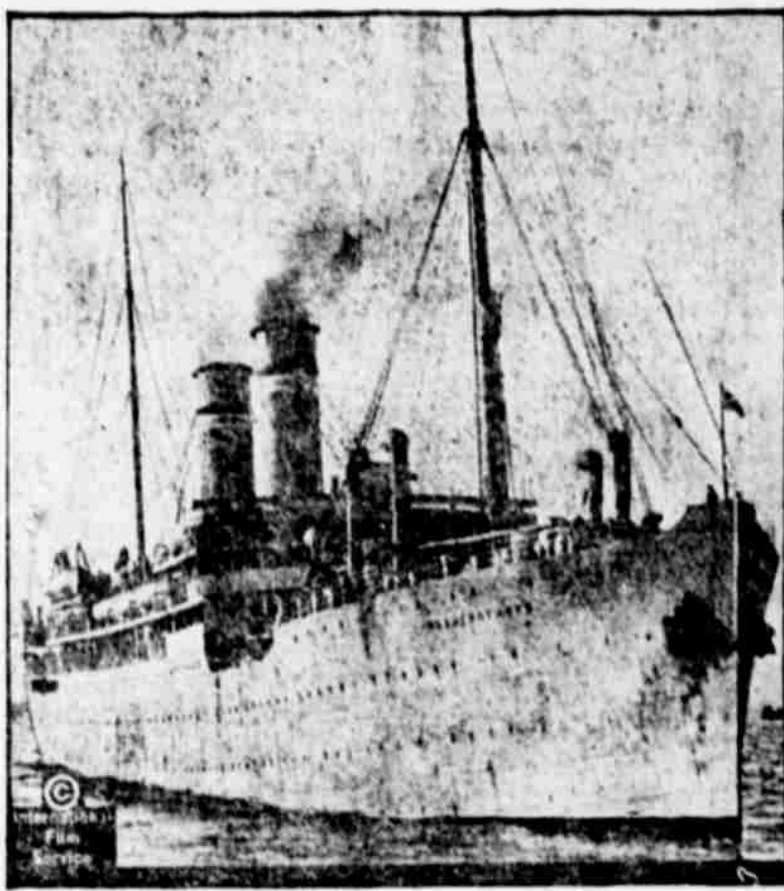
Rome, Italy.—A warning from the Vatican has been sent to the kaiser and the monarch of Austria-Hungary, declaring the decision to report to general submarine warfare would alienate the sympathies of the pope as well as of neutrals.

Such warfare, the warning added, would justify reprisals by the allies and a demand for the disintegration of the German empire and the dual monarchy after the war.

**Gives Girl Liquor, Year in Pen.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Rex Wunderlich of Langdale, Wis., was sentenced to one year in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and fined \$200 when found guilty in a charge of giving liquor to a girl.

**Union Men Oppose War.**  
Bloomington, Ill.—The Bloomington Trades Assembly, representing 3,500 men, has adopted resolutions protesting against war with Germany unless declared by a referendum vote of the people.

## NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINER BERGENSFJORD



## 17 PROTECTIVE MEASURES NEUTRALS SPEAKING MIND

CONGRESS HAS BIG LOAD OF  
NEW BILLS.

Fourteen Reported Out of Senate—  
Passage to Be Rushed If  
Necessary.

Washington, D. C.—Seventeen bills to preserve the neutrality of the United States and to safeguard it against foreign conspirators in case of war, are pending before the house and senate.

Fourteen have been reported out by the senate judiciary committee. Several have been reported by the house judiciary committee. Passage of all the bills will be rushed if the international situation takes a change for the worse.

The bills are:

To punish the transportation of arms to foreign governments.

To authorize issuance of search warrants and to permit the detention of private property.

To prevent willful injury of vessels of foreign commerce in United States waters.

**Enforce Neutrality.**

To empower the president to enforce neutrality by withholding clearance papers of any vessels.

To punish injury to the property of a foreign government in the United States.

To permit the president, when he shall proclaim an emergency, to authorize the secretary of the treasury to draw up regulations governing the movements of all foreign vessels, inspect them, place guards on them and if necessary take full possession of them.

To require sworn statements in addition to manifests of vessels leaving United States ports as to the cargo aboard.

To regulate the issuance and use of passports.

**Amend Penal Laws.**

To prevent the fraudulent use of government seals.

To amend penal laws so as to punish participants in naval or military enterprises against the United States or in violation of its treaties.

To detain or seize merchant ships about to be exported.

To regulate the conduct of interned sailors and sailors of belligerent vessels in United States ports.

### FLEET TO PATROL COASTS

In Case of War Work Has Been As-  
signed to Army and Also  
to Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Patrol of the American coasts would be the chief work of the American navy in event of war, experts believe.

Should war come this government probably would start training a big army immediately for use abroad, if the trouble lasted sufficiently long, army men predict.

The share of the navy would be determined in a council between the United States and the allies, subject to approval by this government, but authorities believe the American part probably would not extend beyond the patrol work and most of that in or about United States waters.

This would free the North Atlantic allied patrols. As for the army, no one in touch with the situation pretends for a moment that America is in shape to take any active part in the war now.

**Wife Burns to Death.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Locked in the house while her husband went to Maroon to consult a physician regarding her condition, Mrs. Frances Streeter, 34, wife of Royal Streeter, a civil engineer, was fatally burned.

**50,000 Acres Added National Forest.**  
Washington.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation adding to the Whitman National Forest in Oregon 50,000 acres on the divide between the John Day, and Burn rivers.

MOST OF THEM DENOUNCE GER-  
MAN POSITION.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay  
Send Protests to Central  
Powers.

Santiago, Chile.—The Chilean government declares it is free to claim respect of its rights in case of any hostility to any Chilean ship, is the blunt phraseology contained in the note which the Chilean government handed to the German minister for dispatch to Berlin.

The note repudiates Germany's right to establish the submarine zone.

**Brazil Ready to Break.**  
Buenos Aires.—Brazil intends to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, following the example of the United States, unless Berlin guarantees there will be no damage inflicted on Brazilian vessels or Brazilian interests.

**Uruguay With Wilson.**  
Montevideo, Uruguay.—Uruguay agrees with the United States that neutrals cannot recognize Germany's "unrestricted submarine policy."

**Bolivia to Support U. S.**  
London, England.—The Bolivian minister of foreign affairs, says a dispatch from La Paz, has announced that Bolivia has decided to support the attitude of the United States in the crisis with Germany.

**Bulgaria Warns United States.**  
Amsterdam, Holland.—Bulgaria has warned the United States that she will support Germany in any eventuality, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, quoted in dispatches received here.

**Sweden Has Own Plan.**  
Stockholm, Sweden.—Sweden's disagreement with America's plan for neutrals to join against Germany was expressed in a note forwarded to Washington.

**PLANS TO INTERN GERMANS**

Many Prominent Residents Would Be  
Sent to Camps on Ellis and  
Staten Island.

New York, N. Y.—Plans for the internment in the event of war of 10,000 Teutons, resident in New York City, have been completed by the federal authorities.

Two concentration camps, one on Ellis Island and the other on Staten Island, are provided for. The plans also call for the immediate arrest of more than 100 prominent Teutons identified with propaganda work. Similar arrangements have been worked out in other centers of the country.

**ORDERED TO RUSH GUN WORK**

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker sent orders to the Bethlehem steel plant to cease work on minor orders for the war department and concentrate all their available men immediately on the production of 20 batteries of 4-inch and 13 batteries of 6-inch guns for the United States field artillery.

These guns will be built from designs completed as a result of the observation of military officials in Europe.

**To Vote on War.**  
Washington.—A resolution calling for a popular referendum before any declaration or act of war, except in case of insurrection or invasion, was introduced by Representative Callaway of Texas.

**Hanged for Murder.**  
San Quentin, California.—Joseph Vance Will, a teacher, was hanged in San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Warner Smith in connection with the robbery of a Germantown (Cal.) grocery in February last year.

## PLAN MOBILIZATION OF CIVILIAN ARMY

War College Heads Prepare for  
Handling of Great Vol-  
unteer Force.

### RAPID TRAINING PROPOSED

Special Attention Given to Selection of  
Officers Qualified by Experi-  
ence to Lead Men  
Properly.

Washington.—The war college division of the general staff of the United States army has complete plans prepared for the mobilization of a citizen's army. These plans were completed some time ago in anticipation of the time when the United States might be called upon to enter into hostilities against a first-class power. These plans were based, it is said, upon the possibility that the first call for volunteers might be for 1,000,000 men. The war college recently prepared an official paper dealing with the raising of a volunteer army.

Under existing laws and under contemporary conditions, the war college says the war college, "it has heretofore been assumed that in the event of a war with a first-class power the United States would require not less than half a million of men for the first line, behind which could be prepared the greater army of citizen soldiers upon whom our main reliance for national defense is conditionally placed."

**Subject to President's Call.**

The mobilization of volunteer armies can only be undertaken following the presidential proclamation stating the number needed, and on this subject the war college says:

"Volunteer forces may be raised, organized and maintained only during the existence of a condition of war, and only after congress shall have authorized the president to raise such forces. Congress could, however, by legislative enactment, authorize the president to raise such forces in time of peace."

"When so authorized, the president will issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired for each arm, or department, within such limits as may be fixed by law. It is probable that the proclamation will also state the causes that make the call necessary and will state that the enlisted men shall be taken, as far as practicable, from the several states, territories and District of Columbia in proportion to the respective populations thereof."

"Following the call of the president for volunteers, the secretary of war notifies the governors, etc., as in a call for militia, informing them of the quota for their respective states, the existing militia organizations that will be received into the volunteers, the new organizations that it is desired to raise, and the maximum and minimum strength of organizations."

All terms of enlistment, it is pointed out, "will be the same as that for the regular army, exclusive of reserve periods," and no person can be enlisted for the volunteer forces "who is not effective and able-bodied," and who is not within the ages stipulated for that service under the law as it exists at the time of the president's call. Neither can any man be enlisted who does not speak the English language, while persons under eighteen years of age can be accepted only with the signed approval and consent of the parent or guardian of that person.

**Recruiting, Rendezvous and Depots.**

The war college continues:

"With a view to recruiting and maintaining all organizations of the land forces as near their prescribed strength as practicable, the necessary rendezvous and depots will be established by the secretary of war and will be directly controlled by him. Here the recruits will be enlisted and trained. For the purposes of instruction and discipline, the troops at the recruit depots may be organized into companies and battalions, at the discretion of the secretary of war. The noncommissioned officers and privates will be of such grades and numbers as the president may prescribe."

"It is apparent that the recruits at the rendezvous and depots are intended to form a reserve battalion for each regiment or equivalent thereof of regulars and volunteers only; for the act also provides that in order to maintain the land militia organization at their maximum strength the recruit rendezvous and depots in any state or territory may, at the request of the governor thereof, enlist and train recruits for land militia in the service of the United States from such state or territory. All the officers required for such recruit rendezvous and depots will be volunteers of the proper arm of the service."

**Appointment of Officers.**

"All volunteer officers are appointed by the president, but the number and grade of such officers shall not exceed the number and grade of like officers provided for a like force of the regular army, and they will be subject to such assignment to duty and transfers as the president may direct."

"In order that the lives of those patriotic citizens who may volunteer for service may be safeguarded and conserved and not risked under persons lacking in experience in the care of soldiers in camp and in battle, the

war department has decided and announced that the appointment to volunteer commissions will be made from those classes of our citizens who have had such experience, and that from those classes the selections will be made in the following order:

(A)—Persons who have had experience as commissioned officers in the regular army of the United States and ex-officers of volunteers of proved experience and efficiency.

(B)—Non-commissioned officers of experience in the regular army.

(C)—Persons who have had experience as officers in the militia.

(D)—Persons who have qualified according to law under prescribed examinations to test their fitness to command and control men in the field.

(E)—Graduates of educational institutions of military standing to which regular army officers are detailed as professors of military science under the law.

(F)—Should the necessary number of volunteer officers required not be furnished from the above classes, the war department will give civilians lacking in actual military experience an opportunity to appear for examination to test their fitness for commissions, before boards which the war department proposes to create in the several states.

**Begin Training at Once.**

Under the caption "Training of Volunteers" the war college pamphlet reads:

"The training of volunteer troops must begin without delay after their induction into the service. No time must be lost. It should begin at the company rendezvous, without waiting for complete mobilization. Under our traditional policy of relying principally for defense upon citizen soldiers, the larger part of our land forces will not be fully trained on the outbreak of war. It is more than probable that we shall have to employ some of them with little or no training as soon as they can be assembled in suitable units."

"The amount and character of the training will at first be directly proportional to the time consumed, provided a rational scheme be followed. How much time will be available it is impossible to predict. It is reasonable to assume, however, that in the event of a war with an overseas enemy it will be the time required for our army to establish at least a partial control of the sea sufficient to open the way for landing of expeditionary forces."

"Any system of training, however, good in itself, will fail to bring the desired results unless there are available a sufficient number of trained instructors, officers and noncommissioned officers. The blind cannot lead the blind."

Referring to the mobilization of the volunteer armies, the war college points out that all points of mobilization have been selected, one in each state of the Union, and that these preliminary arrangements have been approved by both the federal and state authorities. These plans provide for the necessary buildings, for water supply, and all other essential needs which will arise.

**Arizona Mightiest of All Fighting Vessels.**

The Arizona, the newest addition to the United States battle-ship division, not only is the biggest of Uncle Sam's sea fighters, but no other naval power has a fighting vessel that can reach it in size.

It is larger by 200 tons than the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo, of which it is a sister ship.

It will be a damaging foe for an enemy to meet. Its twelve 14-inch guns fire a broadside of 20,000 pounds of steel, which can be directed accurately at a mark 15 miles distant. The broadside is 6,000 pounds more than the combined broadsides of the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire, ships that have been placed in the reserve fleet.

The displacement of the Arizona is 21,000 tons. It is propelled by oil-burning engines, which drive it at a speed averaging 20 knots an hour.

**WAITS IN SILENT GRIEF FOR NEWS OF LOVED ONES**

Plight of Bereaved Englishman in New York Brings Home to Watchers—Tragedy of New Warfare.

New York.—It took the silent grief of John M. Little, Englishman, to bring keenly home to the officials and clerks of the Anchor line offices the loss of the California, one of the liners sunk as a result of Germany's new submarine campaign.

Modestly, almost diffidently, Little, a spare, slight man, asked for news of his wife and four children, steerage passengers. The latest cable, he was told, reported his wife and one child missing—the others had been saved.

"But the wife and baby," he pleaded. "Can't you give me a word of hope?"

No one dared reply. Tears welled from Little's eyes and rolled unheeded down his cheeks. The bustling activity stopped and heads were bowed.

Straightening himself with an effort Little squared his shoulders and walked away, the tears still streaming down his face.

Not a word was uttered as the work of the busy office was resumed.

**Lowden Considers Reprieve.**

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Lowden is considering the application for a reprieve of Vincenzo Martellaro, the Joliet murderer sentenced to hang February 16. It is believed that a reprieve will be granted.

**Inspectors Withdrawn.**

Seattle, Wash.—Customs inspectors stationed on the interned German vessels at Eagle Harbor, the Hamburg-American liner Saxonia, and the ship Steinbek, have been withdrawn, it was announced.

**China Indorses U. Boat Break.**

Peking, China.—The Chinese cabinet has indorsed the American action against Germany on the submarine campaign and has assured the American minister that China associates itself firmly with the United States.

## SANTO DOMINGO ENJOYING PEACE

TWO MONTHS OF MILITARY  
RULE BRINGING MUCH  
PROSPERITY.

### U. S. IS ACTING AS RECEIVER

Self-Styled Patriots and Plunderers  
Alone Object to U. S. Domina-  
tion—Revolutions Have  
Ceased.

Santo Domingo City.—There have been two months of military rule by the United States in Santo Domingo, where revolutions were almost as continual as they are traditional. It now is a period of construction. There have been only a few disorders.

The military form of government established is provisional, and will only be maintained until such time as the Dominicans are prepared to take over the management of their own affairs. The government is military without martial law. Naval and marine officers administer the laws of the country, in so far as they are effective and not in conflict with the purposes of the occupation as set forth in the proclamation issued by Capt. R. H. Knapp, United States navy, in establishing the temporary government, of which he is acting head.

Since February 8, 1907, the United States has had a national interest in Dominican affairs under the convention of that date, whereby it was agreed that the United States, in return for having guaranteed the government independence of \$17,000,000, should establish a receivership for the customs duties. It was agreed that a portion of the funds collected under this control should go toward the redemption of a \$2,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which had gone to paying the nation's indebtedness, and providing \$1,000,000 in addition for national improvements.

With the exception of the professional politicians and a few protesting, self-styled patriots who have exploited and plundered the country, it may be said to be the almost unanimous opinion of those persons best in a position to know that all Santo Domingo is heartily grateful that the United States at last has taken control of its government through temporary military occupation.

**Germany Makes Concession.**

Washington.—Germany's overtures designed to keep the United States out of the European war, informally presented to this government by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, occupy the entire attention of administration officials.

It is understood that the imperial government has decided to make exceptions of American vessels. This only means a delay of the outbreak of hostilities, and is not an avoidance.

**Chicago to Get Terminal.**

Chicago.—A special committee of the city council recommended the acceptance of the proposition of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe to construct a \$1,500,000 freight terminal station in this city. An auction house is a feature of the plan.

**Admits Murder of Little Girl.**

Ord, Neb.—Louis Kernerad, suspected of the murder of little Alice Parkos, and who has been held in the county jail here, confessed his guilt, after severe questioning on the part of the officers. Later he was rushed out of town to avoid mob violence.

**Public Prayers for French.**

Paris.—Public prayers will be offered for the French armies throughout Lent through the action of Cardinal Luçon, archbishop of Reims, and Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris.

**Offer Aid to President.**

Roston, Mass.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers sent a telegram to President Wilson offering its hearty support and cooperation.

**Smallpox at Belvidere.**

Belvidere, Ill.—Public gatherings are forbidden by the health authorities because of an outbreak of smallpox. Eight cases have been reported.

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